

JOB PRINTING.

Book and every description of Commercial and
Law Printing, in the best manner at Gazette Job
Rooms.

A Proclamation by the Governor.

WHEREAS, the urgent demands for a revision
of the general statutes, and the impracticability
of perfecting a revision thereof at the regular
session of the Legislature, constitute an extraor-
dinary occasion within the meaning of the con-
stitution:

Now, therefore, complying with the request
contained in the joint resolution approved
March 31, 1878, and in pursuance of the authority
invested by the constitution, I, William E.
Smith, Governor of the State of Wisconsin, do
hereby convene the Legislature of said State in
special session at Madison, on Tuesday, the
fourth day of June next, at twelve o'clock, noon.
In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the great seal of the
State of Wisconsin to be affixed.

[L. S.] Done at the capital in the city of
Madison, this twenty-first day of May,
in the year one thousand eight hundred
and seventy-eight.

By the Governor: WILLIAM E. SMITH.
HANS B. WARNER, Secretary of State.

THE HORRORS OF THE STORM.

Fuller particulars have been received re-
garding the effects of the storm in South-
ern Wisconsin. The accounts published
yesterday were comparatively meagre, and
did not give anything like a full descrip-
tion of the devastation and loss of life. In
Mineral Point, which suffered more than
any other town on the line of the cyclone,
there were eight lives lost, and the damage
to property is estimated at \$100,000, which
is considered low. So far as heard from
the loss of life in Southern Wisconsin is
placed at 40, and about 100 persons were
more or less injured. The destruction of
property is almost incalculable. The num-
ber of buildings which have been destroy-
ed is estimated at over 100. Additional
particulars will be found in our telegraphic
columns, to which our readers are referred.

THE SENATORIAL QUESTION.

"Sufficient unto the day is the evil there-
of," is scripture and common sense, and
the papers which have so much to say about
candidates in this State for the United
States Senate would do well to act accord-
ing to the spirit of this scriptural quota-
tion. There are several candidates for
Senatorial honors, but justice and prudence
demand that their relative merits and
claims be discussed publicly after we are
out of the woods, and when the election
has been held and the Legislature secured.
Of more importance than the personal in-
terest or the political advancement of any
man or set of men, is the success of the
party and its principles. First let the Re-
publicans of Wisconsin be strongly united
on one thing—the time-honored doctrine of
the party, and then let every man put his
shoulder to the wheel, and thus secure suc-
cess. Wisconsin is Republican, and with
any degree of unity, the State can be car-
ried. The time has come when the grand
old spirit of the party should be thoroughly
aroused. The time is ripe. The occasion
has come for sober thought and earnest
work. We have a work to do in this State
"too serious to allow diversion and distrac-
tion." The business in hand is to restore
Congress to the control of the people by
whose sacrifice and patriotism the nation
was saved from Democratic secession. The
question as to who shall be United States
Senator has no business in the campaign.
The time for that subject to be canvassed
has not yet come
and won't come until after the 5th of No-
vember. Let us see to it that a Republican
Legislature is first made sure, and then we
can talk about Senatorial candidates. It is
now too early in the season to have any-
thing to do with aspirants. First let us do
the work set before us with an eye single
to the triumph of the Republican party, and
after that we can discuss freely and
fully the question as to who shall succeed
Mr. Howe.

GENERAL GRANT AS A PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE.

Every now and then remarks are thrown
out by a few prominent persons connected
with Congress, that possibly the people
may desire to use General Grant as a can-
didate for the Presidency in 1880. There
is no doubt that many sound Republicans
and influential politicians, hope for his
nomination two years hence. They regard
him as the strongest, and consequently the
most available candidate in the party, and
that with him as a leader, the grand army
of Republicans which has won so many
battles for Right and Freedom, will
march on to victory in 1880. General
Grant has a strong hold on the affections of
the American people, and is no doubt the
most popular man in the country. But
there are several reasons why a great many
leading and enthusiastic Republicans do
not regard with favor the proposition to
make the General a candidate for a third
term. In the first place they con-
sider it would be unwise policy
to break down a national
precedent by nominating him for a third
term; that this would lead to a "fourth
or fifth term, or even to life-tenure of the of-
fice." But they regard as a more important
and reasonable objection to General Grant's
nomination, that it would divide the Re-
publican party, a large number of the bet-
ter class of Republicans who walk and act
by the highest standard of political moral-
ity, and who have faith that civil service
will ultimately triumph. They seem to
think that his main supporters among the
prominent men would be the "machine
politicians," who acknowledge no civil ser-
vice rules, and who believe in dictating all
appointments. Then again, there would
rush to his support all the "discontented
elements of the Republican party now ar-
rayed against President Hayes."

Another objection made is that he could
not be elected, that his administration, espe-
cially his last term, lost the confidence of
the people, and largely divided the party. In
1873, General Grant's popular majority was
727,975, the largest any President ever
received, and to show
how his administration effected the
popular vote of

1876, which gave Tilden 156,909. To be
sure, in 1873, the Democrats contributed
largely to General Grant's immense major-
ity. They were dissatisfied with Greeley,
and were not pleased with O'Connor,
and they went over to Grant by the tens of
thousands. Then, he carried ten Southern
States by large majorities, but under the
Democratic system of bulldozing, violence,
and intimidations, Hayes carried but two
Southern States. The great change in the
popular vote between 1872 to 1876, can not
be attributed so much to the unpopularity of
Grant's administration, as to the failure of
securing to the Southern Republicans a
free and honest election.

There are a great many Republicans
who have sympathy for the present admin-
istration, who would oppose Grant's third
nomination chiefly for the reason that they
hold him in a large measure responsible
for the condition of things in Louisiana
and South Carolina. For several years there
had been many Republicans in the North
who deprecated the use of the military for
the support of the State Governments in the
South. This condition of facts sur-
rounding the question had deterred Grant
from recognizing Packard in Louisiana,
and Chamberlain in South Carolina, after
the election in 1876. There was no doubt
both were honestly elected; and for four
months after the election Grant was Presi-
dent, and had the power to sustain them
simply by recognizing them. But this he
failed to do. He concluded to leave that
very delicate business to Hayes. Time
passed on, and as Grant's term drew to a
close, the power of Packard
and Chamberlain to sustain themselves be-
gan to wane. He refused to recognize
either one, and this gave the Democrats in
the two States renewed confidence and
hope, and rapidly strengthened the posi-
tions of Nicholls and Hampton. Grant
saw the power gradually slipping out of
the hands of Packard and Chamberlain,
but did not render aid, and by the time he
left the White House and Hayes entered
it, they were completely bereft of govern-
mental power. Senator Morton, who was
a steadfast and a sincere friend of Grant,
charged the overthrow of Packard and
Chamberlain, to the refusal of Grant to
recognize them, and yet he deprecated any
attempt to sustain them by military force.

For Grant's lack of courage, as they call
it, to hasten to the rescue of Packard and
Chamberlain, when the Democracy was
overpowering them, he will receive the op-
position of the friends of the present ad-
ministration, should he be brought before
the Convention. But we judge
they will have
no occasion to bring out their opposition, as
we regard it doubtful whether Grant will
permit his name to be used. While he is
as popular as ever, and the people appre-
ciate his rare character and his great ser-
vices, they look with disfavor upon the
third term principle.

Senator Edmunds on Friday reported a
bill regarding Presidential elections, the
main feature of which is that no electoral
vote from any State from which but one
return has been received shall be rejected,
except by an affirmative vote of both
houses of Congress, and in case more than
one return is received from any State, the
votes only shall be counted of these electors
whose title as Electors the two houses,
acting separately, shall concurrently de-
cide is supported by the decision of a law-
ful tribunal of such State, provided for by
its Legislature.

The Fraud Committee has not done any-
thing yet. The members expect to get to
work sometime next week. The Republi-
can members will insist upon the investi-
gation being pushed and disposed of at
the present session. Some of the Republican
leaders are opposed to any adjournment
until the committee has concluded the in-
vestigation, believing that it should not
proceed during the recess, but end with
the session. The Democrats claim to have
assurances from General Butler that he
will act with them in pushing the investi-
gation.

The Committee on Invalid Pensions re-
ported two bills on Friday which were
passed, one increasing to \$12 per month
the pension paid to soldiers and sailors
who have lost both arms, legs, or the sight
of both eyes; and the other granting a
pension of \$37.50 a month to every pen-
sioner who has had a leg amputated at the
hip joint.

Mr. Charles Payson, son-in-law of ex-
Governor Chas. Smith of this State, who has
been Chief of the Diplomatic Bureau at
Washington, is made Third Assistant Sec-
retary of State.

The Toledo Blade says: "Men's ambi-
tions grow from year to year. While ago
Tilden was satisfied to wreck a railroad; now
he wants to wreck a country."

Tilden, the Oward.

The Columbus (Ga.) Enquirer-Sun says:
"There are few indeed in this land who do
not prefer Hayes, the fraud, to Tilden, the
coward, who had not the manhood to play
the semblance of greatness. Neither of
these characters could get a corporal's guard
to vote for them in the South, and not many
in the North. Mr. Tilden's action has
created a feeling of disgust. He is now
maneuvering and scheming to secure
another nomination, but for our part we
would rather be defeated than have such a
man as President, and we believe we echo
the sentiment of the South when we say it.
His failure to pay his income tax will ruin
him in another race."

Bob Ingersoll.

Boston Herald: Barring himself and
Mr. Blaine, of Maine, there isn't much in
this universe from the Creator down that
is just as Colonel Ingersoll would have
made it.

THE JAMESVILLE GAZETTE.

VOLUME 22

JANESVILLE, WISCONSIN, SATURDAY, MAY 25, 1878.

NUMBER 67

THE TORNADO!

Further Particulars of the
Great Wind Storm of
Thursday Evening.Graphic Descriptions by Eye
Witnesses of the Fearful
Visitation.Appalling Loss of Life and
Property in Its Wake.Farm Houses, Barns, Trees,
and Crops Laid Waste.The Settlement of the Eastern
Difficulties Looks More
Peaceful To-day.Potter's Investigating Committee
Getting Ready for Work.A Courier Sent to Florida for
Better and Stiffer Affidavits.

THE TORNADO.

Special Dispatch to the Jamesville Gazette.

MADISON, May 25.—Further reports from
the scene of the recent cyclone this morn-
ing are heart rending in the extreme.
Whole farms are laid waste, and whole
families killed; at least twenty-five persons
are known to be killed, and twice as many
more seriously injured in this county alone.
The storm commenced south of southwest
of Mineral Point, going across the State in
an east of northeast direction, and
expending its force near Waukesha and
Milwaukee. While Mineral Point and Fort
Atkinson suffered seriously, this county
suffered far greater in loss of life and
property. The dire effects of the storm
were greater from Primrose, in the south-
west part of this county, to within six or
eight miles South of here, where it seemed
to rise, and again approached earth near
Fort Atkinson. The storm in
passing through this county was from a
quarter to a half a mile in width, and
mowed everything in its path.

Nearly a quarter of a century ago a storm
of like nature passed through nearly the
identical portion of country. A great deal
of the land is low and wet, and scientific
men are of the opinion that electricity has
a great deal to do with the cause and loca-
tion of the tornado.

MINERAL POINT, May 24.—Further par-
ticulars regarding the great tornado are as
follows:

The terrible tornado which struck this
place Thursday evening, entered from a
southwesterly direction. It first struck the
lead smelting furnace of Mr. James Spense-
ley reducing it almost to ruins. It next
carried off the house of John Coleman,
badly injuring Mr. Coleman, his two
daughters, and Tip Allen, who were in the
house at the time. It then struck the resi-
dence of John Spenseley, carrying the
house from its foundation, and in another
instant shattering it to splinters. Mr.
Spenseley's barn was taken up and carried
off, and a horse which was in the barn car-
ried away with it, and neither horse or
barn, or any portion of either of them has
yet been found. Friends of Mr. Spenseley
from Dubuque, some of whom were in the
house at the time the tornado struck it, es-
caped by taking refuge in the cellar, but
Mrs. Waller, mother of John Waller and
Mrs. Spenseley, was carried off with the
house.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS.
William Coates, an eye witness of the
destruction of Spenseley's house, which is
substantially as follows: Probably it is a
good description of the general work of
the terrible cyclone, which commenced at
Belmont Mount, about fifteen miles from
Mineral Point, and seemed to sweep into
the vortex of destruction everything its
force power came in contact with. Trav-
eling in a northeasterly direction, it struck
the town of Mineral Point about 3:30
p. m. Thursday, and in a few minutes
death and desolation were the result.

Mr. Spenseley's house was totally demoli-
shed, most of it carried up in the air and
scattered to the four quarters of the com-
pass. There were twelve persons in the
house, and when they saw the angry black
clouds and fierce lightning coming toward
them they thoughtfully entered the cellar,
running down a stairway leading from the
dining room. All got in the basement,
except Mrs. T. O. Roberts and Mrs. Maria
Waller. Mrs. Roberts remained on the
stairs urging Mrs. Waller to follow her,
but at last Mrs. Roberts thought that
one of her four children was left up stairs
and started to get it. Mrs.
Waller following her. The storm
then struck the house, and Mrs. Roberts
retreated to the stairs again feeling sure
that all the children were in the basement.
The frame house oscillated and cracked
visibly, while the stairs on which Mrs.
Roberts stood were moving about ready to
fall. The windows of the house were
blown in, the glass and sash falling like
hail upon the helpless women. The doors
 flew open, the house was cleft in twain,
and the strong air grasped the form of
Mrs. Waller, and after bearing it aloft
about 400 feet dashed her to the ground,
upon which she fell a lifeless corpse, with
two arms broken, and her body otherwise
bruised. Her shoes were taken from her
feet and carried away on the wings of a
furious wind.

The house was entirely demolished, and
swept from the foundation, leaving the ter-
rified women and children on the site. Part
of the house was found one mile away, and
a raft of the house was found over a
mile distant, driven over five feet into the
ground.

A large barn and carriage-house stood
about 300 feet northeast of the house,
which contained several buggies and cut-
ters, horses, etc. The barn and contents,
except the horses, were a total wreck.
The houses situated in the summer gar-

den of John Jenck, opposite the brewery
building, were destroyed, and Mrs. Myers
and Mary Jenck were killed.

The killed, so far as the Coates could
learn, were John Coleman, M. Leonard,
Dan Zimmers and daughter, O. Highland,
two children of Mr. Beardsley, Mr. and
Mrs. Bohan, Wm. Osley, of Walldwick, and
Mr. Cramer, of the same place.

The house of Martin O'Dowd was re-
duced to ruins.

Mr. Beardsley's house and barn were
carried away or split rods from their
foundations.

William Cocking's house was taken, and
nothing left but a few pieces of furniture.
A school house about two and a half
miles east of the city was carried off,
with the teacher and scholars. Two of the scholars, a brother
and sister were killed, and the teacher
seriously injured. The school while hold-
ing one of the smaller children in the ar-
rangement, was thrown several rods. Most
of the children were unhurt. The storm was
in no way abated after it left the city, but
seemed to increase in fury, breaking down
everything before it. Mr. Osley, a promi-
nent man, was killed in the town of Walld-
wick, as well as two or three Norwegians
whose names we did not learn.

THE EAST.

The Situation More Peaceful—Long
Session of the English Cabinet—A
General Impression Throughout Euro-
pe that Peace will Prevail.

LONDON, May 25.—The Standard says:
"The Cabinet Council sat three hours yes-
terday, and will resume its deliberations to-
day. We can renew, with considerable
confidence, the statement that the difficul-
ties are in a fair way of being removed.
The prospects of peace are certainly bright-
er to-day than they have been for some
time past. The Czar is resolute in regard
to the retrocession of Bessarabia, but has
made considerable concessions in regard to
the limits of Bulgaria. There need be no
surprise if Russia, under the pressure, con-
sents to reduce the indemnity one-half, or
even more."

LONDON, May 25.—A Vienna correspon-
dent of the Standard writes: "The hope of dispo-
sition in political circles increases, especially in St.
Petersburg and Berlin. There has been an
active interchange of ideas between
Austria and Great Britain, which, there is
every reason to believe, has by this time
led to a pretty perfect understanding be-
tween them, so that Russia by coming to
an understanding with England, will also
agree with Austria."

POTTER'S FRAUDS.
The Presidential "Investigation."
What is Being Done—Those Af-
fected Don't "Fan Out" Well.

WASHINGTON, May 25.—Potter's com-
mittee met to-day, but nothing of import-
ance, spending their time in discussing
the question of sending sub-committees
South, and whether they should sit with
open doors. No decision was reached
on any point. Secretary Sherman will ap-
pear before the committee at
once upon the organization by that actor
Judge Phillipsberger, and will demand
a hearing and the privilege of examining
witnesses, whose testimony relates to him.
The committee will not get at work before
next week. Since the announcement of
the committee, there has been an examina-
tion of some of the affidavits, which
Morton and Congressmen Finley and
Springer have collected. It is said that they
do not pan out nearly so well as had been
proclaimed, and Morton has been sent post
haste to Florida to get some stiffer materi-
al. It is given out that he has gone to his
home in Syracuse, but the truth is alleged
to be that he is in Florida hunting up evi-
dence of fraud.

How shall we regain our losses is the
question anxiously thought over by thou-
sands in these times. Take our advice and
remit a small amount to Alex. Frothing-
ham & Co, brokers, 12 Wall Street, New
York, who by their judicious investments
have relieved hundreds from pressing need.
Send for their Financial Report, sent free.

Prices of Pork on May 1st Since 1854.

Table showing the prices of pork in May
and November, respectively, for twenty-
five years; also lard and gold in May of
each year; also the number of hogs pack-
ed in the United States in each of the same
years:

Year	Price of Pork	Price of Lard	Price of Gold
1854	12.15	11.75	114
1855	12.15	11.75	114
1856	12.15	11.75	114
1857	12.15	11.75	114
1858	12.15	11.75	114
1859	12.15	11.75	114
1860	12.15	11.75	114
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1866	12.15	11.75	114
1867	12.15	11.75	114
1868	12.15	11.75	114
1869	12.15	11.75	114
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1871	12.15	11.75	114
1872	12.15	11.75	114
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PUBLIC MEETING.

We hope every man who has the interest of this city at heart, will attend the gathering of citizens called to meet at the Council Chamber, this evening. The committee appointed by the Council at its special meeting, will, as a matter of course, desire such a full expression of the people as will enable them to present to the Council in their report the wishes of their constituents. There is no view of the proposed water works, that we can conceive of, but will prove a great advantage to our city, and we hope that this offer of the Water Company will receive such attention as its importance demands.

BRIEFINGS.

—Racy races to-day.
—Rogation Sunday to-morrow.
—The cold water movement is being glubly discussed on the streets.
—Pedestrians are breaking out again. Blistering the feet is a sure cure.
—Remember the public meeting of citizens at the Council Chamber to-night to discuss the water-works question.
—The school teachers held a meeting this morning at the central building. They also received their monthly earnings from the City Treasury.
—Mr. B. F. Green, the photographer, has been retreating his rooms in fine shape, and made them more attractive than ever.
—Warm evenings are having a reviving effect on the strolling lovers, and there is an increased demand for seats on the Court House and High School building steps. Give the young folks some benches in the park.
—Mr. and Mrs. Lyman Dearborn, of Lyons, Kansas, parents of Judge Amos P. Prechard, are in the city on a visit. They were former residents of Janesville and will be gladly greeted by their friends and acquaintances.
—The substantial fence along River street is about completed, and there will now be no excuse for any body to stumble into the race. The improvement is one long-needed as several accidents have occurred for want of such a protection.
—Miss Maud McKee, the youngest daughter of Edward and Harriet McKee, died this afternoon about 3 o'clock, aged seven years and three months. The little one has been ill for about two months past. The funeral services have not yet been decided upon.
—Two young men sleeping in the express office were awakened the other night by a noise sounding as if some one was trying to pick the lock of the rear door. After lying still and snoring awhile they found it was only a rat trying to extend the bounds of his explorations.

—A man puffing, for breath, and red in the face from his long run to overtake the local of the Gazette, swelled up delight at being able to furnish an item, and gasped out "Did you hear about the sly coon on Northwestern road?" The local thought he had struck a bunko game, and get his note book out to dot down the particulars. "This sly coon blow down fences, and fruit trees road—" "Oh you mean a cyclone, don't you?" Why, that's the name." He looked rather sad when found that the Gazette had given full particulars yesterday, and that the sensation was old.

—The funeral services of Mrs. F. L. Vail took place yesterday afternoon at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. E. R. Erwin. They were very impressive and solemn and were conducted by Rev. O. H. Hewitt of Brodhead, who spoke very touchingly and tenderly concerning the sadness of the occasion, and addressed comforting words to the mourning relatives and sympathizing friends. The musical part of the services was cared for by Mrs. St. John, Miss Hattie Dearborn, Miss Kibbey, Mr. M. M. Conant and Dr. G. A. Newman. Among the relatives present was Mrs. Parker, of Dubuque, a daughter of Mrs. Erwin.

—The Temple of Honor held an interesting meeting last evening, at which were received seventeen applications for membership, and there are others yet awaiting consideration. This is a most encouraging showing for the organization. Several enthusiastic speeches were made, among those of marked interest being from Rev. Mr. Sawin, and Mr. Horace McElroy. The committee having in charge the strawberry festival, reported concerning it, and the Temple passed a vote of thanks to the ladies and friends who have so nobly rallied to their aid in making the festival a success, and to the press of the city for their kindness in sundry ways. They also voted thanks to Mr. H. S. Woodruff and Mr. George Sheld, for furnishing cream.

THE WEATHER.

The thermometer at 7 o'clock this morning stood at 61 degrees above and at 2 o'clock at 72 degrees above. Clear. One year ago to-day at corresponding hours the thermometer stood at 47 and 67 degrees above.

BASE BALL.

At Rochester, New York: Rochester 2, Allegheny 1.
At Cleveland: Forest City 10, Atlantic, of London, Ontario, 2.
The Active of this city were yesterday beaten by the Haymakers, of Walworth county, the game being played at Sharon, and the score standing 14 to 13 in favor of the Haymakers, ten innings being played.

CLOTHES FOR EVERYBODY.

Mr. J. L. Ford is doing a lively business in clothing and gent's furnishing goods. His tailoring establishment is growing more and more popular, and success seems to be attending his enterprise. He has a large and varied stock of foreign and domestic cloths from which he is prepared to make up any and all styles of suits, according to the purchaser's taste and desires, and has reduced prices as low as the lowest. He has everything needed in the gent's furnishing goods line, and is constantly receiving novelties, and new styles. He also has hats and caps, trunks, travelling bags &c., so that he can give a man a complete outfit, and that too, at reasonable figures.

WATER WORKS.

A Detailed Statement of the Plan Proposed for Supplying the City.

The City Council Appoint a Committee to Investigate the Matter Further.

Facts and Figures for the Citizens Generally to Talk Over.

A special meeting of the City Council was held last evening to consider the question of establishing water-works in the city. Mayor Norcross presided, and a full board was present.

Alderman Davies moved that if any gentleman had any proposition to make, he should present it at once. This motion being carried Dr. H. Palmer came to the front, and informed the Council that the formal proposition was not quite ready, but that during the few minutes of waiting it would be advisable perhaps to hear from Mr. S. L. Wiley, of S. L. Wiley & Co., Boston, who was extensively engaged in building water-works in various cities, and whose firm would be the one relied upon to establish the work here, if the enterprise was pushed to completion.

The Mayor furthering the invitation for Mr. Wiley to speak, that gentleman came forward, and stated his case, his remarks being in substance as follows:

It may seem to some an abrupt way for us to come with a proposition such as we are about to present, but we can only find such towns as we want by going to them directly and seeing them, and examining their financial condition. A firm carrying so much money into a town as we do where we establish works, of course want to know whether there is any large bonded debt or other financial difficulties to contend with. Of course we do not propose to give a town capital out and out, but we seek a permanent investment of large sums of Eastern capital, where we can do so with safety. We expect to get some return for the capital, but years of experience show us that this benefit is mutual, and that it helps the town where we establish such works, even more than it helps us. The first question we asked on coming to your city was as to your financial standing and whether the town was in debt or not, for we cannot put \$100,000 or \$150,000 into a town which is covered by debt. Having settled this question we present a proposition for you to consider. We have several systems of water-works, and we sometimes put in one and sometimes another, according to the particular condition of the town and the outline of the land. Sometimes we arrange it by gravitation and sometimes by direct pumping. In looking over the city it would seem that the direct pumping system was most adaptable here. We seek a town to lay pipes, and we furnish the supply at as low rates as we can establish in any city, and from the collection of these we secure our pay. We extend our lines as the necessity demands, and keep a sufficient supply on hand at all times. As part remuneration we ask the city to pay us what is paid before for the fire department, for under our system there is no need of fire engines, and these can be sold. We offer a better protection than the engines, for where you put on two streams in the engine of the town, we can put ten. Only about a quarter of the town has any benefit from the fire department, because there is no way of putting a stream only on central portions of the city. We propose to give you a supply for the whole town. A mile distant from the river we can give you the same pressure as you can get by the steamers close to the river. In seven different towns we have reduced the rate of insurance from 45 to 35 per cent. At Ottumwa, Iowa, last year, (a town about like this, and having about 11,000 inhabitants) there was \$15,000 less paid for insurance than before we put works in there. We say nothing of the sanitary benefits, the saving of health and doctors' bills, for this you will all concede. No one will gainsay but that an abundant supply of water pure water, is a good thing as far as this concern. We keep up our works at a constant pressure of eighty pounds, and in an instant can put on the fire pressure of from 125 to 140 pounds. The pumping machinery is all in duplicate so that no possible accident can cut off the supply. In towns of this size we give a pumping capacity of 3,000,000 gallons daily, a sufficient supply for three cities as this. We always make the capacity of the mains three or four times the present needs of the town. We deem it advisable to make this extensive improvement at once, even at the risk of present loss, rather than wait until more mains are demanded and then be compelled to overhaul the work already done. We shall pipe both sides of the river, putting in 16 inch mains, and from these running out the smaller pipes of 12, 10, 8 and 6 inches, according to the distance from the supply. But we are asked, suppose a section breaks? We run all our pipes in parallel lines as far as possible. Then we divide our main into sections of two, three or four blocks, according to whether they are in the center of the town or at a distance. We put in valves, so that if a break occurs we can cut off that section, and repair it without interfering with the rest of the pipes, the supply being kept up through the main pipes to the other sections. Even if we put in 62 hydrants it will not supply the city as it should be supplied. Every street should have a hydrant, but with 62 you could have one at every other street, and in the center of the city somewhat nearer. We put them in not over 800 feet apart, so that you could get two streams at any time in case of fire in the places away from the central portion of the city. We submit this proposition through the company already organized, because it holds the franchise. After the works are completed we always reorganize and elect new officers so that the organization shall be a strictly local one. We deem it better to keep the company in a town where the shares are put, so that if any differences should arise between the company and the citizens they can be more readily settled. Those who have charge of the works also have the local interests of the town at heart. The company intends to repair all breaks and keep hydrants in order. Where hydrants are broken from carelessness or neglect, or runaways or any such cause, the party causing the damage is looked to for the cost of repairs.

Dr. Palmer in presenting the proposition preceded it by a few remarks. He said that the city had long been needing water-works. The wells were constantly becoming polluted. The nature of the soil was such that any well or cistern would become polluted at a distance of sixty feet from any privy or cess-pool, and as the city became more thickly populated this evil would become worse. The Company had been negotiating and corresponding for some time, and had received several propositions but none seemed until now such as would be satisfactory to the citizens. All propositions received before would obligate the city heavily sooner or later. By this proposition funds would be furnished by others, and rates would be as low as in other cities where a bonded debt of from one to two millions had been incurred to secure water-works. He then submitted the following proposition:

To the Mayor and the Common Council of the City of Janesville:

GENTLEMEN:—The undersigned, appointed by the Janesville Manufacturing and Hydraulic Company, present to your Honorable body a proposition to supply the city with pure and wholesome water for domestic use and fire purposes. In doing this they fully realize the necessity of having the same in abundance for all purposes, and of pure quality, not for years to come, and of pure quality than our citizens are now using. In order to do this and make the threat-

ment such a one as will enable the company to secure the capital to construct such works, we, in behalf of said company, ask your Honorable body to contract with said company for a number of years, for sixty-two or more double fire hydrants, located at such points as the Council may direct, not to exceed four hundred feet apart on principal streets; all the hydrants to be set in the best manner and to be ready for use when turned over to the city; and that you will agree to pay the said company the sum of eighty dollars per year for each fire hydrant, with the privilege at any time to increase the number to one hundred. When that number is reached the company agree to reduce the price to seventy-five dollars per year each. The company agree to maintain, at all times, a pressure of seventy-five pounds per square inch. In case of fire the pressure may be instantly increased to maintain at least seven effective streams, at a height of one hundred feet in the business portion of the city or five streams in the highest portion of the city. Our company propose, in order to meet the requirements of the city, to lay at least twelve miles of mains, and shall at all times be willing to respond to calls for more as the city may require. Our company also agree that the rates for domestic use shall not exceed the sum of six dollars per year for families of three persons. The capacity of the works proposed by our company is about three million gallons per day, or enough for six such cities as ours. We shall have duplicate machinery to provide against accident, and have the street mains so divided into sections and supplied with valves, that the fire supply will not be interfered with by any breakage or other accidents. All parts of the works will be constructed in the most reliable and substantial manner, and we believe the rates of insurance with such works as we propose, will be reduced fully 35 per cent, making a saving of \$20,000 to our citizens per annum. We are willing to make our contract with the city in such manner that it will be void if we do not carry out our proposition to the letter.

Having thus stated our proposition to your Honorable body we ask you to give it your favorable consideration.

HENRY PALMER,
J. A. BLOUNT,
Committee.

In response to questions from Alderman Church, and others, Dr. Palmer further stated that pure water could be had from the river by pumping it through filter beds. The water would be softer than well water, and have less lime. In the hot weather it would be nearly as cold as well water. The pipes would be placed about six and a half feet under ground so that weather would not affect them. About 200 men would be given employment during the construction of the works.

On motion of Alderman Davies the proposition was received and placed on file.

After some further discussion, Alderman Davies moved that a committee should be appointed consisting of one alderman from each ward to consider the proposition. This was carried, and the committee named as follows: Aldermen Davies, Hutchinson, McKinney, Joyce and Fitzgibbon.

ADJOURNMENT WAS THEN TAKEN.

SCHEDULE OF WATER RATES.

The following rates were established some time ago by the company and if the proposition is accepted and the work pushed forward to a successful completion, the rates will surely not be any higher, and on the whole will probably be reduced. For one family of three persons.....\$6 00
For each additional person.....50
Baths and closets, private.....1 00
Baths (private).....50
Churches.....75
Hotels, each room.....75
Stables, private, one horse, \$5.00; each additional horse.....1 00
Hotel and livery rate of insurance from 45 to 35 per cent.
Wash basins (stationary) first basin free, others.....1 00
Ward closets, private.....50
Outside house hydrants.....10 00
Special rates will be made for the use of water for other purposes. Payments to be made quarterly, on the first days of January, July and October.

IMPORTED FEET.

They Beat Time, and Accomplish Seventy-Five Miles in About Sixteen Hours.

Miss Edith Lachapelle commenced her walk of 100 miles in 24 hours at Lappin's hall at 9:30 o'clock last evening. She was in fine trim for the task, and started off with a better spirit of speed than characterized even her last walk here. The first ten miles she walked in one hour and fifty-five minutes, fifteen miles in two hours and fifty minutes, and twenty-five miles in four hours and fifty minutes, making the last mile in nine minutes. In ten hours she reached her fiftieth mile, and at 2 o'clock this afternoon had completed her seventy-fifth mile.

She is so far ahead of time that she can easily finish her hundredth mile inside of twenty-four hours. She proposes to walk two hours longer so as to show the public, just for fun, how far she can travel in twenty-six hours. She hopes to accomplish at least 105 miles by half-past 11 o'clock tonight. She is as fresh this afternoon, to all appearances, as she was when she started, and seems in fine spirits.

Several amateurs have been off and on the track testing their speed with the little French lady. John Dyer has done the best of any of them though. He started on the track last night when she had already walked eleven miles, and has kept up with her since except on three miles this morning which she walked while he was off. When she finished her seventy-fifth mile he had accomplished sixty-one, and proposes to keep up till he makes fourteen miles more.

AMATEUR DRAMATICS.

The residence of Mr. J. R. Bennett was kindly thrown open, last evening, for the uses of the Milton Avenue Dramatic Club and their friends, who gathered there to the number of fully eighty. The programme opened with an instrumental piece rendered very finely by Miss Bessie Swan, who for a young performer shows rare ability. The charade of "Contest" was played with the following cast:

Mrs. Lockett.....Miss Mary McGowan
Miss Anna Lockett.....Miss Anna Prichard
Mr. Beauchamp.....Mr. C. A. Dewey
Adolphus Sparks.....Mr. E. D. McGowan
Susan.....Miss Alice Hadden
Miss Bertha Schnell and Miss Bessie Swan rendered a fine duet at the piano, which was enthusiastically received. Mr. George Prichard and Mr. Charles A. Dewey gave a comic song, entitled "St. Patrick's Day's Parade." Mr. E. D. McGowan also gave a good character song, "Migal Schneider Revived." Another piano solo was well rendered by Miss Bertha Schnell. The farce of "Every Inch a Gentleman," was then given with the following cast: Mrs. Chapman.....Miss Mary Schnell
Lucinda Chapman.....Miss Bertha Schnell
Van Gordon.....Mr. C. A. Dewey
Patsy McFadden.....Mr. E. D. McGowan
Charles Mansfield.....Mr. Herbert D. Sykes
Miss Bessie Swan gave another instrumental selection. Mr. George Prichard gave a pantomime "Her age it was red, and her hair was auburn." The pro-

gramme closed with "Angels meet me at the cross-roads" in which all joined the chorus. Mr. C. A. Dewey, in behalf of the company thanked them for their presence and aid, and Mr. J. R. Bennett and family for their kindness and hospitality. The occasion was a decidedly pleasant one, and the company showed considerable dramatic strength. The musical portion of the programme was also very creditable.

FREAKS OF LIGHTNING.

Isaac Stafford's Barn Struck and Five Steers Killed—The Owner Knocked Senseless.

Mr. Isaac Stafford, who lives in the town of LaPrairie, on the Beloit road, met with a serious loss last Thursday night, and had a singular and narrow escape from death. He was in his barn at the time the thunder storm came, and was suddenly felled to the floor, where he lay senseless for some time. On coming to consciousness and looking about, he found that lightning was the cause of his downfall, it having struck the barn, and turned its contents into confusion, worse confounded. Five steers in the barn lay dead, having been instantly killed, and everything was lying in confusion. Strangely enough, he escaped injury and his barn did not catch fire. Another strange freak was that though the contents of the barn were turned topsy-turvy, the exterior has no trace of the lightning save a small hole in the roof where the lightning has entered. This hole was scarcely more than half an inch in diameter, and the barn in all other respects was intact, no shingles even having been knocked off.

WHO IS SHE?

A Strangely Acting Woman Is in the City. She Makes Preparations for Committing Suicide.

Yesterday afternoon a woman respectably dressed and of rather pleasing appearance, except that in some of her actions she seemed a little strange, was wandering about, and inquiring for some physician. She said she came from Madison and that her hand felt strangely, and she thought that if she could find some doctor to give her some medicine she would feel better. Nothing more was thought of the matter by those with whom she conversed, and who gave her the required information. This morning about 6 o'clock a woman, supposed to be the same one, was seen standing on the river's edge, near the woolen mill, looking into the water and wiping her eyes with her handkerchief. She had something in her hand, which some who saw her at a distance say was a knife, while others claim that it was only a parasol. She stood there sometime, and finally began to pull off her false hair, and then watching her at a distance feared that she was going to attempt suicide. Mr. Alex Russell standing on Milwaukee street bridge was among those who saw her, and shouted at her. She evidently heard the cry and turning fled toward Main street. A short time after she reappeared at the east end of the dam, and stood on the stone pier for some time looking at the river. She was again hailed by some one, and went away, since which she has not been seen. The officers think she must be crazed, and are on the lookout for her, fearing that she contemplates making away with herself.

THE CIRCUIT COURT.

The jury in the case of S. P. St. John yesterday acquitted him of the charge of perjury.

George White pleaded guilty of larceny and was sentenced to hard labor for six months. This is the young man who entered Mr. Bush's house, and stole a coat and some other articles. He had a narrow escape from suffering the penalty of burglary. It appears that the house he entered was one out of which Mr. Bush had just moved though he had left some things there. The fact that Mr. Bush was not making the house his actual residence at the time probably saved the young man from a stretch at Waupun for burglary.

Edward Higgins charged with larceny, is on trial to-day. He is charged with stealing a watch from a man who was lying asleep.

The case of the State against James and Stephen Snell will next be called.

PAYNE'S HARNESSES.

Mr. Payne has now settled his headquarters for all sorts of horse furnishing goods at the northeast corner of Main and Court streets, just opposite the Court Street Methodist church. It is a convenient location, and Mr. Payne has arranged therein his stock so that it presents a very attractive appearance. He has an excellent assortment of all kinds of harnesses, saddles, etc., and can supply every needed want in that line at as low figures as anyone can offer. His work is well-known, and stands high for elegance of finish, thoroughness of make, and durability. His stock is well worth examining. He has a large and airy shop in the rear of his sales room, and keeps none but experienced workmen employed therein. He is making a specialty of carriage trimming, which should also be borne in mind by the public. His new quarters have been fitted up conveniently, and there is no doubt but that the move will cause an increase of his already large patronage.

ATTENTION CITIZENS!

All citizens who feel interested in the question of constructing water-works in our city are requested to meet at the council rooms at 7:30 this evening. It is important that this question be carefully considered by those who are most interested and there should be a full attendance of our business men and property owners.

MANY CITIZENS.

Well Known.

As it is known that Dr. Price's Special Flavoring Extracts are not made up from chemical poisons, but natural flavors, delicate and graceful to the most cultivated palate, they are growing rapidly in popular favor. It is only necessary to try these flavors to be convinced that they are fine and pure.

Croft & Sherer keep on hand, ready for immediate use, Dr. (Brown's) Alternative

Cathartic and Tonic. Customers can get from an ounce to a gallon at any and all times, and when a recipe is wanted one will be given free of charge.

CHURCH CONCERNS.

The Topics of Talk of the Preachers To-Morrow—Various Religious Services.

—Christ Episcopal Church.—Rev. A. L. Royce, rector of the parish, will officiate at the morning and evening service. Morning subject—"The Ascension of Christ." Evening topic—"The former and the latter rain." A cordial invitation extended to all.
—First Congregational Church.—Sermon Sunday morning by the pastor. Subject—"The Kingdom." Sunday school 12 m. Young people's meeting in Prof. Haire's school room, at 6:15 p. m. A cordial invitation is extended to all.

—Presbyterian Church.—Rev. Jos. W. Sanderson will occupy the pulpit to-morrow morning and evening. The morning theme—"The fifth anniversary of pastor-ate." Evening—"The parable of the Pharisee and Publican." Young people's meetings will be resumed to-morrow evening, at 6:30. Sabbath school at 12:10, noon. The invitation cordial.

—Red Ribbon.—There will be a public meeting of the Janesville Red Ribbon club at their hall, Sunday afternoon, at three o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. J. B. Cassoday, and Rev. L. Wheeler, chaplain of the club. All are invited to attend.

—Young Men's Association rooms.—Rev. N. Seales (colored), will preach morning and evening, at usual hours. Morning theme—"And he said unto them, cast the net on the right side." Evening subject—"My God hath sent His angel and shut the lion's mouth."

—Court Street M. E. Church.—Rev. L. N. Wheeler, the pastor, will occupy the pulpit morning and evening. Morning theme—"Great is the Lord, and greatly to be praised." Evening subject—"The Causes and cure of Infidelity." An invitation to all.

—Trinity Church.—Holy Communion at eight o'clock, a. m., by Rev. A. L. Royce, rector of Christ Church. Lay service at 10:30 a. m.

—All Souls Church.—There will be no services at this church, owing to the absence of Mr. Jones, the pastor.

—First M. E. Church.—Regular services at the usual hours, by the pastor, Rev. T. Clithero.

—Baptist Church.—Rev. W. S. Roberts, the pastor, will speak in the morning on "The Hidden Heavenly Life."

—Young Men's Christian Association.—There will be a meeting, Sunday afternoon, at 3:30 o'clock, at their rooms.

Court Street M. E. Church.—Corner of Main and Court streets. Rev. L. N. Wheeler, Pastor. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Methodist Episcopal Church.—Corner of Jackson and Center streets. Rev. T. H. Curran, Pastor. (Residence, corner of Terrace and Bluff sts.) Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sunday school at 12 m. Prayer meetings Tuesday and Thursday evening.

Christ Church.—On Court street. Rev. A. L. Royce, Rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

St. Patrick's Church.—Corner of Holmes and Cherry streets. Rev. James M. Doyle, Pastor. Services at 9:30 a. m., 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Trinity Church.—Corner of Jackson and Bluff streets. Rev. George Wallace, Rector. Services at 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m.

Presbyterian Church.—On Jackson street. Rev. J. W. Sanderson, Pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Sun day School at 12 m. Prayer meetings on Thurs day evening 7:00 o'clock.

St. Mary's Church.—Catholic.—Corner of Wisconsin and North First streets. Rev. J. W. McQuinn, Pastor. Services at 8:00 a. m., 10:30 a. m., 1:30 p. m., 7:00 p. m. Sunday School at 2:30 p. m.; Vespers at 3 p. m. All Souls Church.—Corner of Court and Bluff streets. Rev. J. L. Jones, Pastor. Sunday services at 10:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12:15 p. m.

Congregational Church.—Corner of Jackson and Dodge streets. Rev. T. P. Sawin, Pastor. Services 10:30 a. m. and 7:00 p. m. Y. M. C. A.—Meeting 3 o'clock every morning (except Sabbath). 7:30 Wednesday evening. 3:30 Sabbath afternoon. All are welcome.

LOCAL MATTERS.

Ladies and Gents will always find the nicest and cheapest Box and Staple Stationery in the city and Sutherland's Bookstore, No 29 Main street.

The Grand Central Hotel, New York, has long been a favorite with Southern people. Now that the St. Nicholas is soon to close, it is presumed that the Grand Central will absorb a still larger proportion of the Southern trade.

When physicians recommend Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup for Coughs, Colds, etc., of long standing, it certainly must be good. Call at the drug store and try a bottle of it, the price is only 25 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet my20daww

Dunbar's Wonderful Discovery.—Betheads Water, the acknowledged cure of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney Affections of all natures and kinds, Dropsy, Incontinence of Urine, Bilious Affections, Hypertrophy and Gouty Swellings. E. B. HEIMSTREET, Sole Agent for this City. jy7dly

No Cough or Cold however obstinate can resist the healing qualities of Dr. Marshall's Lung Syrup. It completely cures when all others fail. Try it. Only 25 cents a bottle, large size 50 cents. Sold by E. B. Heimstreet. my20daww

Ladies who use Complexion Powder are requested to try the Beautifying Brazilian Brilliant. Its use is followed by a delightfully pleasant sensation, and the appearance is much improved. Sold by Croft & Shearer, A. J. Roberts, and H. C. Stearns. my20dly

A CARD.

To all who are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, Bible House New York City. sept12dewdly

Womanly Elegance and Grace.

There are few among our fair readers who would not gladly possess the ray complexion, the beautiful form, the cheerfulness and elasticity of spirit, that good health always imparts. Parker's Ginger Tonic will restore these feminine attributes to thousands whose shattered constitutions are due to functional derangement. It radically cures Dyspepsia, gives tone to the enfeebled organs, dissipates Headache, Nourishes and Nervousness, relieves painful Periods, and safely establishes regularity of the female functions. It soothes the nerves, imparts ease and strength to mothers themselves, and through the milk to their nursing babes, prevents the Nausea and Constipation peculiar to ladies in a delicate condition, and greatly relieves the suffering of this period. It acts like a charm on the digestive machinery, speedily counteracts the weakening effects on the bowels of excessive heat, indigestion, or impure water, and is warranted to cure the worst forms of Colic, Cramps, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Bloody Flux, Cholera Infantum, and even Asiatic Cholera if taken in time. Buy a \$1.00 bottle of your druggist, A. J. Roberts, or a sample bottle at 15 cents, and test its extraordinary merits. ap12daweww12dly

KID GLOVES

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock of Kid Gloves in the City now displayed by

McKey & Bro.

50 Dozen Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves at 50 cents per pair.

100 Dozen Ladies' 2 Button Kid Gloves the best value in the world at \$1.00 per pair.

50 Dozen Ladies' 3 Button Kid Gloves at \$1.25 per pair.

75 Dozen Victoria 2 Button Kid Gloves at \$1.50 per pair.

50 Dozen Harris Seamless 2 Button Kid Gloves at \$1.75 per pair.

50 Dozen Genuine Alexandre 2 Button Kid Gloves at \$1.75 per pair.

Full lines of 4 and 6 Button Kid Gloves just received. We have also opened an elegant line of Ladies' Lisle Thread Gloves ranging in price from 5 cents to 37 1-2 cents per pair.

McKEY & BROTHER

Headquarters for Ladies' Gloves. Sign of the Golden Sheep, 24 and 26 Main Street.

JUST RECEIVED AT THE

New York Cash Store!

100 Pieces TAPESTRY BRUSSELS CARPET at One Dollar Per Yard.

50 Pieces INGRAIN CARPET at from Two Shillings and Six Pence to One Dollar.

50 Dozen of LADIES' DRIVING GLOVES, of Domestic Manufacture, Beautiful for Spring Wear. Also all Kinds of

NEW SPRING GOODS

SMITH & BOSTWICK.

Janesville, Wis., March 20, 1878.

The Wheeler & Wilson No. 8.

The No. 8 is not the old style Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine improved or changed, but is an entirely new invention. The old style Wheeler & Wilson has a curved needle—the No. 8 has a straight one. In the old style Wheeler & Wilson the work feeds to the right; in the No. 8 it feeds back, or from the operator. The No. 8 possesses many points of superiority over any other machine. It is taking everything into consideration, the cheapest machine in the market. All those interested in sewing machines will do well to examine this marvel of mechanical ingenuity. Liberal terms given to sewing machine dealers residing in unoccupied territory. Address

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